AGITATE !
EDUCATE !
ORGANIZE !

AMERICAN FEDERATION of LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

Entered as second-class matter, September 30, 1912, at the Postoffice at Washington, D. C., under the act of August 24, 1912.

HELP THE MINERS.

Local unions are urged to give prompt financial aid to the striking coal miners of Colorado.

VOL. 4. NO. 28 WASHINGTON, D. C. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1914. WHOLE NO. 184

JUSTICE WRIGHT RESIGNS OFFICE

Congressional Investigation Will Probably Be Dropped.

RESIGNATION WAS NO SURPRISE

Official End of the Judge Who Sentenced Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison to Jail.

Washington, Oct. 10.—Justice Wright, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, has handed his resignation to President Wilson, to take effect November 15.

It is agreed the resignation will be accepted, as this action of Justice Wright has been expected for some time.

The congressional impeachment investigation that has been pending for some time as to the judicial fitness of Justice Wright will probably be dropped.

The charges were made last March by Representative Park, of Georgia, in the form of a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire and report whether action by the House is necessary "concerning the official misconduct of Daniel Thew Wright, whether he has accepted favors from lawyers appearing before him, whether he has permitted counsel for a street railway to indorse his notes while said counsel was engaged in labor cases and causes before his court; whether he has collected wrongfully appropriated other people's money, whether he has purposely changed the record in order to prevent the reversal of cases in which he presided; whether he has arbitrarily revoked, without legal right, an order of a judge of concurrent jurisdiction, appointing three receivers so as to favor his friend by appointing him sole receiver; whether he is mentally and temperamentally unfit to hold judicial office, and whether he has been guilty of various other acts of personal and judicial misconduct for which he should be impeached."

As the Committee on Judiciary established a precedent a few years ago in the case of a western judge who resigned while impeachment charges were pending, the same course will probably be followed in this case.

Justice Wright attracted attention of a certain kind because of his judicial bearing at the trials and when sentencing President Gompers, Vice President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison to one year, nine months and six months in jail, respectively, because of an alleged violation of an injunction issued by Judge Gould in the Bucks Stove and Range company case. In passing sentence Justice Wright was most bitter and abusive in speech.

When the United States Supreme Court set these verdicts aside, and ordered the case remanded for trial "without prejudice," Justice Wright gave an exhibition of his "judicial temperament" by his appointment of three lawyers who were ordered to investigate and report whether there was "reasonable ground to believe" the defendants had violated the injunction. The three lawyers had served as prosecutors of the trade unionists in the first case.

Thus ends the official career of "Judge" Daniel Thew Wright, for it is current topic that he will never be a candidate for an elective office and that no President or Governor would appoint him to one.

TO MAINTAIN OLD WAGES.

Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 10.—Differences that bordered almost on open warfare have been settled by representatives of the Brotherhood of Operative Potters and the National Pottery Manufacturers' Association, who have agreed that last year's contract shall continue.

A bitter battle has featured the season from the very start because the manufacturers insisted that it could be made from the 34 flat rate in cases where workmen turned in imperfect pieces. The potters, however, strongly opposed this, asserting that it was unfair to men who were taken from their positions and placed on new, and it would be unfair to pick out certain men for the new work with the "docking" facing them for minor mistakes, while others more adept were permitted to continue with the old system and free of chance of a cut for inferior work.

RESTRAINS CAR MEN.

Indianapolis, Oct. 10.—A meeting of the local street car men's union was interrupted by the appearance of deputy United States marshals, who served notice on the members and international officers that a temporary injunction had been issued by Federal Judge Anderson restraining them from striking. It was alleged that threats had been made to "incite" the car men to strike. The unionists enter an emphatic denial of the charge, and state the meeting was a regular one, but it was in the nature of a "smoker," given in celebration of the first anniversary of the organization.

The hearing has been postponed twice, and has been finally set for October 26.

ARKANSAS WORKERS CONFER.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 10.—The State Federation of Labor has been in session since all week, and questions of importance to Arkansas wage workers have been considered. Reports from delegates indicate there is a general awakening among workers as to the necessity for organization, and the fact that the Labor State are accepting new viewpoints on the union movement. Labor's chief activity for a child labor law, which was recently adopted by a referendum vote, has done much to bring about these changes.

FAVOR CLOSER UNITY.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 10.—On the theory that closer unity can be made effective only by selecting the same city as the Typographical conference, the preliminary conference of Pressmen's Union, which met in this city, decided to hold their next meeting in Vancouver, Secretary Bramley of the Typographical conference, addressed the gathering and laid special emphasis on the necessity for solidity among the printing crafts.

EMPLOY LITTLE CHILDREN.

Philadelphia, Oct. 10.—State authorities, representing the department of labor, are conducting a vigorous campaign against employers of little children. A corps of inspectors have been in this vicinity collecting evidence, and it is claimed that over 100 men will be arrested for violation of the child labor law.

WELL-KNOWN UNIONIST DIES.

Indianapolis, Oct. 10.—James W. Dougherty, secretary-treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, died in this city. Deceased was an active trade unionist and was a factor in placing his organization to the fore in the organized trade union movement.

WHY JOHN GOLDEN RESIGNED

Boston, Oct. 10.—It is believed that the workers of this state will urge a change of management in the affairs of the State Board of Labor and Industries as a result of the resignation of President Golden, of the United Textile Workers of America, who severed his connection with that body because results, through a commission form of government, were not forthcoming.

In his address to the delegates of the State branch of the A. F. of L. President Golden said:

"I am satisfied after practical experience that the commission form of handling labor laws is wrong, because no matter what kind of men or women are on the commission, the labor representative is always in the minority and is treated as such.

"I am convinced that the fight of organized labor against the commission is right, and the only way to administer the labor laws is by a single commissioner, a man who carries a union card and knows from experiences what to do, and who has a heart and a head clear enough to do right.

"Effort after effort has been made by organized labor to secure legislation for the betterment of the working men and women. We secured the board of labor and industries, but instead of the commissioner to shoulder the responsibilities of the position, a man with a union card, who would have a heart in his work and an interest in bettering the conditions of his fellowmen.

"In place of our request and demands, a commission was appointed. This commission did not live out its natural life, and this year a new commission was appointed, with the reappointment of only one member of the former commission, a woman.

"I was appointed to the new board, and from my experience in the entire 12 years as commissioner of labor, the man who is now in the position. I took the only course that was open for me to take, and that was to turn in my resignation, which I did today, and which took effect immediately on being presented."

A LEVEL-HEADED EDITOR.

Bakersfield, Cal., Oct. 10.—In commenting on the "literary campaign" of Stockton emissaries, who have spread their anti-union fight to other sections of this State, the editor of the Evening Californian says:

"The war for the 'open' shop is a foolish one. The employer of labor is a foolish man if he encourages it. Once again, he can conduct his business without recognizing the right of his employes to organize. Instead of fighting them, if that right, he is the wise employer who encourages them to work for their best for itself and best for him through organizations conducted on conservative lines, and not on the line of extremists, who are the best interests of the wage earners.

"We have industrial peace in Bakersfield, and anything else at the present time, or at any time for that matter, would be intolerable. Organizations of business men are desirable in themselves, but an organization formed for the purpose of warring upon labor organizations has no excuse for existence, and particularly is this true in a city like Bakersfield, where employer and employed are working in harmony."

COMPENSATION IDEA GROWS.

New York, Oct. 10.—"Exactly one-half, or twenty-four, of the United States have enacted workmen's compensation laws during the last four years," is the announcement of the American Association for Labor Legislation in a new bulletin, which, by the aid of a colored map, graphically depicts the advance. Two big areas, the solid south, broken only by Kentucky, Louisiana, and Texas, and a northern Dakota strip extending eastward over the Dakotas, are still untouched by the movement. Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Maine, it is stated, are working toward compensation legislation in 1915.

"It is practically certain that within the near future every State will have drafted to strengthen existing laws and to extend the compensation system over the remaining twenty-four states." says the report.

FAVOR SIX-HOUR DAY.

Bremerton, Wash., Oct. 10.—At a conference of Washington, Oregon, California and Oregon painters, held in this city, every delegate pledged himself to work for the adoption of a six-hour day for building craftsmen during the months from October first to March first, for the purpose of creating work for more men during these dull months for the building trades. A resolution strike extending eastward over the Dakotas, are still untouched by the movement. Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Maine, it is stated, are working toward compensation legislation in 1915.

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ORGANIZED LABOR'S STRONG OPPOSITION TO "TAYLOR SYSTEM" IS APPROVED

Washington, Oct. 10.—The position of organized labor in its opposition to the "Taylor system," and other so-called "efficiency" plans, has been indorsed by the House committee on labor, which urges the passage of the Dietrick bill prohibiting stop-watch management in any government shop. The report was prepared by Representative Keating, a member of the labor group, who, together with his colleagues, condemns time study, bonus, shop management and "efficiency" experts have said favorable to the system.

The report says:

"The Taylor system regards the workman as a machine, to be 'speeded up' to its maximum capacity. When this human machine fails to function to the satisfaction of the management it is to be cast aside to make room for a new machine—a fresh workman. The authors of the system do not appear to have concerned themselves about the ultimate fate of the human robots who may be compelled to drop out because they cannot stand the pace. One author boasts that when he installed his system in the Bethlehem Steel Works he purposely made the task so hard that 'not more than one out of five laborers' (perhaps even a smaller percentage than this) could keep up.'

"That may be the kind of 'efficiency' which produces dividends for the steel trust, but it is surely not the system which a beneficent government should force upon its employees.

"The main object of the Taylor system, and all its related 'systems,' is to produce the maximum of output at the minimum of expense.

"The so-called bonus or premium system is a fraud and a snare. It really operates to reduce the workman's wages, not to increase them, as the proponents of the Taylor system maintain.

"The promoters of these various systems of 'scientific management' are making a determined effort to have them generally adopted by large manufacturing concerns, and labor, both organized and unorganized, is most insistent in its opposition.

"It can be readily seen that the advocates of the stop-watch system would have a signal advantage if they were in a position to say, 'the United States government has installed this system in its workshops. It cannot be inhuman or the Federal authorities would not have adopted it.'

"The committee does not believe such an indorsement should be given to a system which is so inimical to the best interests of the workers of the nation.

The committee disagrees with General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance of the War Department, who, it is stated, determined to install the "stop-watch" and other objectionable speeding-up features in the arsenals in spite of the workmen and in spite of the denunciation of such methods by a special committee of the House.

The report quotes testimony given by Congressman Tavenner of Illinois before the committee on labor. He held that as the workmen at Rock Island and other arsenals were receiving the same wages as 10 per cent below the prices General Crozier is paying outside private manufacturers, General Crozier was not justified in introducing an efficiency and speeding-up system in order to force the Government employes to produce still more.

The committee is most emphatic in its disapproval of the "Taylor system" because of the direct tendency "to further aggravate the accident disabilities and mortality among American workmen and reduce the workman to a mere machine."

UNIONISTS ARE WINNING.

Stockton, Cal., Oct. 10.—The labor unions of this city are enthusiastic over their success in resisting the nonunion plans of employing interests, whose leaders are wavering because of the aspect's solidity. Michael Casey, one of the active unionists in charge of the fight, declares that "the business men of Stockton are rapidly realizing that a certain line of business and industry has been crippled." In speaking of a mass meeting held by the employers, the Unionist said:

"The speakers had a great deal to say about the nonunion shop, which they term 'open shop.' From these speakers I learned what the 'open shop' means. They told the audience that the 'open shop' means more dividends—more money for the employer at the expense of the employes. Yes, they spoke truly, so far as they went; but they did not tell all the truth. They might have added that the 'open shop' means long hours and small wages and unsanitary working conditions and more poverty and sickness and suffering, for that is what the 'open shop' means to the employes."

MINERS WRITE TO PRESIDENT.

Indianapolis, Oct. 10.—President White and associate officers of the United Mine Workers Union wrote President Wilson last week that the Colorado operators' proposal of nine operators for a modification of the truce plan was to be granted, the miners would be willing to be heard, as there were certain features of President Wilson's proposal which were objectionable to them, and which they would like to have modified or changed, which, from the tenor of the letter states, because "we felt that the occasion required full compliance with your every request." The miners were impressed upon President Wilson "our acceptance of your proposed basis of settlement, notwithstanding the fact that the same will be agreed to by the coal operators of Colorado in like manner."

HAVE NO OPPOSITION.

Indianapolis, Oct. 10.—President Kirby and Secretary Duffy will have no opposition at the next convention, according to held by the Brotherhood of Carpenters, the convention declined to nominate any one against them. The same course was taken with most of the other officers. These delegates to the seat A. F. of L. convention were elected: President Kirby, Secretary Duffy, John A. Metz, Chicago; A. J. Howell, Boston; P. H. McCarthy, San Francisco; John T. Cosgrove, Elizabeth, N. J., and A. M. Swarts, Indianapolis.

The salary of the president, secretary and treasurer was increased.

GLOVE MAKERS GAIN.

Gloversville, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Striking cutters employed at the glove making shop of the Fownes Bros. company have returned to work at a flat increase of 25 cents a dozen for all styles of gloves. They originally struck for an increase on men's and 20 cents on women's gloves.

Commissioner of Labor James M. Lynch has ordered an investigation of the strike of glove makers, which has been on for nearly two months. While the commissioner's department has no authority to settle the difficulty, the strikers are confident that the publicity will aid their cause by showing that the manufacturers have made money, despite contrary claims.

PERSON ACQUITTED.

Lincoln, Ill., Oct. 10.—After deliberating twenty hours, a jury of farmers declared Carl Person not guilty of the murder of Antone Musser. Person admitted he killed Musser, but asserted he had been lured into danger by a telephone call from Musser and had shot in self-defense. Labor unions interested themselves in the case, and the accused, who edited a paper in the interests of striking Illinois Central shopmen, secured a change of venue from Clinton. Hundreds of affidavits of prejudice were filed by attorneys for Person. The plea of self-defense was supported by evidence intended to prove that Illinois Central strikebreakers had entered a conspiracy to kill him. Musser was employed by the railroad and had formerly been chief of police of Clinton.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS' DISPUTE IS AT AN END

Washington, Oct. 10.—In a letter to A. F. of L. headquarters International Secretary Ford, of the Bona fide Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, announces the termination of the secession movement in that organization.

It is stated that the officers of the secession faction have finally decided to close their headquarters in this city (Springfield, Ill.) and have sent circular letters to their remaining members advising them and suggesting that they take advantage of the terms of affiliation now open to them."

Secretary Ford further writes:

"The terms of affiliation are open until the 15th of this month, and with a possible exception of about fifteen or twenty locals, identified with the secession organization, all locals have officially informed us of their acceptance of the terms."

Thanks are extended officers of the A. F. of L. and affiliated international unions for their efforts to end this controversy, which means complete unity among the workers in this industry.

SCORES LAWMAKERS.

McAdoo, Pa., Oct. 10.—In his report to the district convention of the United Mine Workers, President Thomas recently characterized as "cowardly" the action of State senators in the last legislature who made possible the defeat of the compensation and liability law. The unionist predicted that the force of public sentiment would be sufficient eventually to put such a law on the books the coming year.

He reported that the men of this district had received during the last two years about $125,000 in back pay as settlement of grievances which they inaugurated. He recommended that in the next agreement with the operators a clause be inserted providing for quicker disposition of complaints by the same body.

PRESIDENT REMAINS FIRM.

Washington, Oct. 10.—President Wilson refuses to consider compromise suggestions offered by Colorado coal operators, who have declined to follow the action of the striking miners in the case and accept the President's recommendations that a truce be declared. It is said that the chief executive of the operators of social dangers that are liable to result from a prolonged coal conditions. It was intimated, also, that the government may find it necessary to withdraw the Federal troops from the strike fields and throw the mine owners back on the State authorities for protection. The President made it clear to the operators that he did not consider it proper for him to attempt to pass upon the merits of the compromise suggestions, inasmuch as he could not, from his official position, interrupt to act as umpire for the controversy between the operators and miners.

ADVISED TO FILE PAPERS.

Washington, Oct. 10.—In a statement issued by the Bureau of Immigration and Labor, naturalized Americans the country over are urged to send in their naturalization papers for entry in the bureau of naturalization, so that in case the citizen has lost his papers there will be a record in the bureau from which a duplicate can be taken.

"It is possible," that since the federal naturalization law went into effect in 1906, the buildings housing thirty-eight courts and thirty-seven superior tribunals have been destroyed by fire, and the naturalization records have been either totally lost or so badly damaged as to be of little or no service to the applicant for the purpose for which they were taken out.

FAVORED LEGISLATION

Boston, Oct. 10.—The following favored legislation have been finally decided upon by the State legislature by a committee of the State branch of the A. F. of L. initiative and referendum, women's suffrage, the homestead constitutional amendment, home rule for cities, reduction of the hours of labor for men to eight-hour day for barbers, the removal from the poor authorities of the administration of the law governing the commitment of dependent children, submit to the voters the question of public ownership of street railways.

COAL OUTPUT INCREASES.

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 10.—The State Department of Mines has issued figures which show that the production of coal in this State last year was 264,657,090 tons, of which 244,893,066 were bituminous and 91,636,956 tons anthracite. These figures exceed all previous records, and it is claimed that the bituminous production is 50 per cent of the national output and 25 per cent of the output of the world. The production of coke is given as 34,718,223 tons, exclusive of about 2,000,000 tons produced by iron and steel companies' plants.

TO VOTE ON LABOR TEMPLE.

Galesburg, Ill., Oct. 10.—The Trades Assembly has forwarded local unions ballots and tally sheets for a referendum vote on the proposition of creating a fund for a labor temple. It is proposed to issue $50,000 in bonds, the funds until such time as the aggregate amount warrants the purchase of a building lot.

FRIENDS OF SEAMEN'S BILL URGED TO PRESS ITS PASSAGE BY U. S. SENATE

Washington, Oct. 10.—Trade unionists, sympathizers, and all other citizens who favor safety of life at sea are urged to immediately telegraph their respective United States Senators, urging them to favor the passage of the seamen's bill, which passed the Senate last fall and was passed in an amended form by the House on August 27.

This bill is now in the Committee on Commerce of the Senate, where it is said to remain unless those who favor lessening sea disasters become alert to the danger of the bill remaining in committee during these closing days of the present Congress.

The American Year Book, issued by that party for use in the coming campaign, predicts the passage of this bill as follows: "At this writing the bill is in conference with a view to securing a completed 'achievement' before Congress adjourns."

Because this session of Congress is nearing an end, trade unionists are not the only ones who refuse to accept this evasive view, as shown by the following editorial, published in the Washington Times, issue of October 5:

"PASS THE SEAMEN'S BILL.

"More than two years ago it passed the House. The short session of the Fifty-third Congress passed an emasculated bill that was pocket-vetoed by Taft. On the 23d of October last year, the Senate passed a good bill. The International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea was used as an excuse for delaying action in the House. When the conference had completed its labors, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations refused to indorse the action taken at London, except in a modified form. The last month for ratification of the London conference on safety of life at sea is December coming. It has not been ratified and only will be if we act.

"About a month ago the House passed a substitute, which is now in the Committee on Commerce of the Senate. The excuse for delaying action now is possibly constitutional questions, in which no one really believes. The real purpose seems to be the opposition of the ship owners, who are utterly opposed to any real change.

"The Titanic, the Volturno, the Monroe, and the Empress of Ireland, aside from several other vessels, the latest being the Leggett, on the coast of California, have lost over 1,000 lives in the past year, and yet no legislation to remedy the present ineffective law dealing with life-saving appliances and men to handle them. The testimony is unanimous that the difference in the cost of operation is under existing law, so much in favor of foreign vessels that we cannot compete. It is equally conceded that the passage of the seamen's bill would place us in a position to compete; and yet when the different bills that are to be passed prior to adjournment of this session are enumerated, we do not find the seamen's bill among them.

"All the information that can possibly be obtained on this subject has been obtained. It is purely a question of getting the bill into conference and getting it passed. Both political parties are equally pledged to this legislation. The pledge was not made to the seamen, it was made to the people of the country. It was not made in haste or without consideration. It was made after careful investigation that followed the loss of the Titanic. There can be no legitimate reason for not passing this bill before Congress adjourns. Let the bill be passed and the promises kept."

SETTLING LABOR DISPUTES

Washington, Oct. 10.—Of 4,366 disputes in the New York industries filed under the terms of a protocol between employer and employe, 98 per cent were settled by mediation—that is, without the assistance of third parties, according to a bulletin (No. 146) on "Conciliation, arbitration and sanitation in the clothing industry in New York," issued by the United States Department of Labor.

The bulletin says:

"The growth of the protocol idea in the clothing industry constitutes a great advance toward a practical method for the settlement of industrial disputes. The first protocol, adopted in 1910 in the New York cloak, suit, and skirt industry, benefited, by the peaceful settlement of grievances, some 50,000 people. This was followed in the early months of 1913 by six new protocols in New York and Boston, affecting about 30,000 people.

"The principal features of the protocol are conciliation and arbitration through a board of grievances and a board of arbitration, sanitary control through a joint board, preferential union shop, minimum wage standards, determination of piece prices, and provision for home work and subcontracting. Strong organization of the parties to the protocol, both employers and employes, is necessary. The keeping and file of each side are recognized in each agreement as necessary for its successful.

"When a dispute arises between employer and employe the aggrieved party must bring his complaint to the board of grievances through his own organization, namely, the United Waist Manufacturers' Association, in the case of employers, or the International Garment Workers' Union, in the case of employes. Two deputy clerks, one representing each side, first investigate and try to adjust the complaint. Failing adjustment by the deputies, cases are next carried to the chief clerks. If not settled by them, to the board of grievances or the wage scale board. As a final resort, they may be carried to the arbitration board, which is the supreme court of the industry.

"The great majority of the cases settled by the deputy clerks and the chief clerks, only 7 per cent of union complaints, and less than 5 per cent of those of employers, ever reach the board of grievances, while in only two cases was it necessary to carry appeals to the board of arbitration."

FAVORS "FULL CREW" BILL.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 10.—Missouri trade unionists are assisting the railroad brotherhoods in their campaign for a "full crew" law, which will be voted on at the November election, thereby defeating the efforts of railroad companies to nullify this law, passed by the legislature at the last session. The governor has not provided for an additional man on freight trains of more than forty cars. The petitions have been circulated to call for the law being submitted to the people, and next month the question will be finally decided. Friends of this measure show that a "full crew" law is in operation in the States of New York, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Arizona, Washington, Indiana, Arkansas, California and New Jersey, and that it is not an experiment in any sense of the word. They further show that the railroads have consistently opposed the safety appliances intended to save life and limb, and that the arguments used in this case were also used when hand brakes and link and pin couplers were abolished.

RESTORED TO BALLOT.

Olympia, Wash., Oct. 10.—The State Supreme Court has ruled that Secretary of State Howell had no authority to throw out the petitions for the referendum and thereby nullify the attempt to submit various proposals to a referendum vote of the people next November. The court also held that an O. K. by the proper registration officers made petitions valid. The court also held that petitions should not have been thrown out merely because the checking detail placed by initiators in blank lines. It was further decided that where petitions were initialed with lead pencil they should have been counted instead of being arbitrarily thrown out. Ten measures will be voted on. They include a uniform eight-hour law, to prevent fraud and imposition in the sale of stocks and bonds; regulating employment agencies; strengthening the industrial insurance law by providing for first aid to the injured; providing for the employment of convicts on State highways.

UNIFORM COLD STORAGE LAW.

Washington, Oct. 10.—When the commissioners appointed by the governors of all the states to draft acts for uniform state laws meet in this city next week they will devote two days to action upon is a uniform cold storage law. The commissioners have no lawmaking power of, but it is expected that they will have a moral effect on the various legislatures. Several states have already enacted cold storage laws, but they are not uniform. A number of other states are considering the matter, and strong acts regulating the cold storage of food articles on their statutes during the coming year. It was in recognition of this fact that the conference last year instructed the committee on the purity of food articles to prepare a uniform cold storage act.

NO WORK ON SUNDAY.

Phoenix, Ariz., Oct. 10.—Members of the Barbers' Union are jubilant over their success in securing the passage of a city ordinance requiring one day's rest in seven. The new ordinance will take effect October 17. The fight for Sunday closing began during the last session of the State legislature in 1913. Failing to interest their employers, the barbers petitioned the Legislature, without success. They then began agitating in the cities and passed the Phoenix ordinance. In this they have been successful. It is being claimed that Phoenix was the first city in the State to accept such a provision.

STRIKE BRINGS RESULTS.

New York, Oct. 10.—A strike of knit goods workers employed in fourteen shops was called because of the use of child labor. The solidarity of these workers forced the manufacturers to sign agreements in which the union was recognized, wages increased from 10 to 20 per cent, and hours reduced from fifty-four to fifty per week. These workers are affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America, and efforts are now being made to organize the piecemetry workers, who number nearly 5,000 persons.

RAISE PER CAPITA TAX.

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 10.—The State Federation of Labor in its convention, in session, raised the per capita tax from 2 to 2 1-2 cents a member; the affiliation fee from $2 to $5, and local fees from $5 to $8. President Reynolds and Secretary-Treasurer Coffey were re-elected. The compensation law was debated for two days, because of differences regarding its status. It was finally approved. Omaha secured the next convention.

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MINERS DEFEND OFFICIALS

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 10.—"Character assassination is the latest work of the coal operators' attorneys. Unable to buy or bluff the leaders of the strike of the men themselves, they are now seeking by insidious lies to attack the integrity of certain leaders, hoping to discredit the organization," says the officers of the United Mine Workers in a vigorous reply to the operators' charges that Vice President Nasyes receives $36 per day; John McLennan, $30 per day; Mother Jones, $10 per day, and John R. Lawson, $1,772.40 for nine weeks' salary.

"These unionists are active in the Colorado strike, and the purpose of the charges is evident.

The mine workers' officials, however, cite the law of their organization to offset what is well termed "character assassins." It is shown that the unionists named have nothing to do with money disbursements in the strike, and that all finances are handled by International Secretary-Treasurer Green and District Secretary-Treasurer Doyle, who are under bond to faithfully and honestly perform their duties, which are clearly prescribed by the law of the organization, which provides for an itemized account, and which requires that it be submitted to a board of auditors. The last report showed that the salary of the vice president was $2,500 a year, and that of Messrs. Green, Jones and other organizers $4 per day. The charges of the operators that these reports are on file in their office and open to inspection.

In addition to the operators' clumsy attack closes with this significant query: "Are coal operators would is about these things, and why not reasonable to believe they would deceive you about other incidents connected with the strike?"

KEY MEN MAKE GAINS.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 10.—In a circular just issued, President Perham, of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, announces that a number of Western railroads and express companies, carrying higher wages and better working conditions, have been negotiated since the midsummer report.

Referring to the European war, President Perham says: "It has affected adversely the work of the order, it is true, but that organization is not the majority cance when thought is given to the death and maiming of hordes of stalwart youthful workers in other lands, and the inevitable widespread suffering that has ensued. It is devoutly to be wished that the nations now at war may soon put an end to the ways of peace, as industries and business are by no means reassuring upon that point."

BARBERS CONVENE.

Indianapolis, Oct. 10.—The thirteenth annual convention of the Journeymen Barbers' International union convened in this city last Tuesday. This organization has a membership of 8,000. The delegates are present. Reports show that 2,736 members are enrolled, a gain of 5,320 during the past year. The report Secretary-Treasurer Fischer reports that there are 720 local unions, and during the past five years 213 of these have been organized. The income of the international during the past year was $144,124, and there is now a balance of $62,393.41, as the last convention $30,424.48 was paid out sick and death benefits, $144,124, and $270,216.21 for the previous five-year period. Among the matters being discussed at the convention are the apprentice system, sanitary barber shops, and the licensing of barber shops.

STREET CAR STRIKE SETTLED.

Joplin, Mo., Oct. 10.—The strike of Joplin & Pittsburg railway employes, which began July 14, has been declared off by the men and they will go to work. An agreement between the company and its employes provides that the question of wages shall be arbitrated. Nine hours shall constitute a day's work. Previous demands for appeal in the case of any worker who believes he was unjustly discharged. The men agreed to will run for three years and continue in effect after that time until either side files notice to the contrary. The employes are members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes.

WOULD BAR ASIATICS.

St. John, N. B., Oct. 10.—The Canadian Trades and Labor Congress adopted a report of its immigration committee advocating the exclusion of Asiatics from this Dominion and urged legislation forbidding Asiatics within its country to employ white female labor. The report also recommends that the Dominion legislation of immigration in British possessions, the creation of a central board of control and the exclusion of all criminal representatives among its members.

P. J. Donoghue, of Butte, Montana, attended the convention as a fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labor.

PLAN FOR "MITCHELL DAY."

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 10.—Hundreds of mine workers' locals in this district are planning to celebrate the day by demonstrations to be held in this city, Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkes-Barre and Nanticoke on Oct. 31. Mitchell Day is a circular issued by district officials it is stated that this day will be observed as a holiday by the miners in accordance with a resolution adopted by the United Mine Workers of America at their convention, which met in September 29 of each year as a day to commemorate the successful ending of the strike of the bituminous miners in 1897, the same being "Mitchell Day" on account of the successful leadership of President Mitchell.

PRACTICAL SYMPATHY.

Centralia, Wash., Oct. 10.—"Right Comfort, for we are coming with a ton of Mount Rainier coal, the product of union local," was the cheering message received by mill workers, now on strike for 30 cents a day, when they went to work at $1.87 a day. The workers have established a commissary for the purpose of sending fuel to those in need. It is determined to fight all winter rather than accept the reduced wage scale.

DECISION FAVORS MINERS.

Coaldale, Pa., Oct. 10.—A board of arbitration has upheld the grievance contract miners of the William J. Lee colliery, who refused to work unless compelled to load cars with all sized lumps and that the price of coal be increased. It was decided to the lumping method, and advance wages 5 per cent.

OHIO UNIONISTS TO ME.

Youngstown, Ohio, Oct. 10.—Trade unionists announce that preparations have been completed for the meeting of the Ohio State Federation of Labor, which convenes in this city next week, and that delegates from all parts of the State will be present.